

associated, and the nature of the adherent matrix, appear to indicate that its occurrence belongs to a class of natural facts in which the existence of metallic iron, zinc, silver, and copper in basaltic rocks are included.

There are rich copper mines in the basaltic rocks of Lake Superior, and derived from the basalt of Footscray a sample of native copper has been found: of course the latter is interesting scientifically, but what I wish to say in conclusion, is, that this specimen found at Footscray is but an isolate example of what elsewhere exists on a grand scale, and that outlay of capital in searching for a copper mine at Footscray, or a zinc mine at Brunswick, would be hardly warranted by the limited discoveries already made.

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ART. XLIV.—*On Yan Yean Water.*

By SYDNEY W. GIBBONS, ESQ.

[Read 8th July, 1872.]

This paper consisted of a few notes descriptive of the results of a microscopic examination of Yan Yean Water.

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ART. XLV.—*The Use of Bisulphide of Carbon as a Solvent in the Extraction of Vegetable Oils, &c.* By J. COSMO NEWBERRY, ESQ.

[Read 12th August, 1872.]

My paper this evening is a summary of a series of experiments made in the chemical laboratory of the Industrial and Technological Museum by Mr. J. L. Graham, who has been attending the chemical class devoting his time to the analysis and manufacture of manures, and the extraction of valuable substances from the refuse of our factories.

Mr. Graham does not claim any new chemical or manufacturing discoveries; yet I think his practical results are of sufficient importance from an industrial point of view, to be brought before this Society, and so be made generally known, especially at this time when so much attention is being given to the question of novel industries.

Amongst other substances the refuse of the meat preserving companies was experimented upon, with the view